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among the aboriginal tribes of America. They are often deep and broad funnels in the plains, at the bottom of which lies the water. The sloping sides of these funnels are so gradual that the women descend and ascend, carrying their ollas easily on their heads. Dr J. Walter Fewkes tells me that the Hopi have a few wells similar in construction to those mentioned by Dr Barrows. For instance, the "Katcin-ba" or Kachina spring, five miles from Walpi, is of this construction, excepting that the water is confined by a low stone wall. However, it is not known that the Hopi dug this well originally; it is possible, as is the case of other wells among them, that it was a small spring improved by the tribe.

Dr Barrows says that the culture of the Coahuilla was a developing barbarism, and it is folly to insist that it would have made, of itself, no further advances. Yet they have been steadily decreasing for several generations, and the end of this interesting people is already in sight.

The study by Dr Barrows is in many particulars an excellent one; the chief criticism offered is that, being in every way worthy of an index, the memoir should have had one.

ALBERT ERNEST JENKS.

The Structure of the Koko-Yimdir Language. By WALTER E. ROTH, B.A., etc., the Northern Protector of Aborigines, Queensland, with the assistance of Revs. G. H. SCHWARTZ and W. POLAND, Lutheran Missionaries at Cape Bedford Mission Station. (North Queensland Ethnography: Bulletin No. 2, April, 1901.) Brisbane: Government Printer, 1901. 35 pp., 4°.

The Koko-Yimdir language (*koko*, "speech," *yimdir*, "the same, similar") is spoken along the coast-line extending from the Annan and Endeavor rivers to the northern side of Cape Flattery, although it is understood considerably beyond these limits, and is of more than usual interest, because a vocabulary of this tongue was taken down in 1770 by Lieutenant Cook, on his visit to Endeavor river. The data of this monograph are arranged under the following heads: Naming of things in general, names of parts of the human body, names of the human body as a whole, names of objective and subjective sensations, names of family relationships, names of persons, names of animals, names of plants, names of inanimate nature, names of manufactured articles, gender, dual and plural, case, personal pronouns, relative pronouns, definite pronouns, interrogative pronouns, qualifying suffix of nouns and pronouns, verbs, active verbs, reflexive verbs, defective and irregular verbs, adjectives, qualification of adjectives, adverbs, con-

junctions, prepositions (a comprehensive section), interrogation (doubt, uncertainty), composition (five more or less extended extracts from letters written to Mr Roth by a young aboriginal woman of the Cape Bedford Mission Station), etc. These pages contain a mass of interesting and valuable information for the psychologist, no less than for the linguistic specialist.

The vocabulary of Lieutenant Cook and the modern Koko-Yimidir are given in parallel columns at pages 6-7, and the comparison gives no support to the theory of the rapid change of savage tongues; indeed, quite the contrary seems the case here. Nor do the data sustain the position of those who deny to such speech the possession of abstract terms, for the author enumerates a score of these, including *daku*, "anything in general (animate or inanimate)", which is surely generic enough. As the author occasionally notes, there are surprisingly many coincidences in figurative and derivative sematology between this Australian dialect and modern English. A certain permanence of family-names may be indicated by the fact reported on page 11: "When on the Endeavor river in 1770, Lieutenant Cook describes the name of one of the natives as Yaparico. This family name still exists, under the guise of Yaborego, and is derived from a particular spot in the neighborhood of Cape Flattery." If the word *ganguru*, given as one of the names for a species of kangaroo, is a real aboriginal term, the author's identification of it with *ganguru*, "big toe, thumb," in the Koko-Yimidir (compare the scientific *Macropus*) would offer something more satisfactory than the etymology of this word given in the dictionaries. Special studies like this must increase the interest of comparative philologists in the Australian dialects, which afford so much valuable material for the investigation of primitive speech, and yet, by the striking analogies of thought they offer with languages so far advanced as the English of today, testify to the essential unity of the human mind, apart from century, clime, or race.

ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN.

Government Museum, Madras. Catalogue of the Prehistoric Antiquities.

By R. BRUCE FOOTE, F.G.S., etc. Madras: Printed by the Superintendent, Government Press, 1901. xix, 131 pp.; 35 plates.

Pages iii-xix of this Catalogue are devoted to an interesting preface by Professor Foote, the rest being occupied by a briefly descriptive list of more than fourteen hundred specimens (implements, pottery, earthenware; objects, beads, ornaments, and implements of bronze,